MR. HOLLAND'S NEW POEM. KATHRINA; HER LIFE AND MINE. By J. G. HOLLAND, 12mo, pp. 287. Cancles Scribner & Co.

Mr. Helland's new venture in poetry is of a less ambitions character than that of "Bitter Sweet," by which production his name became favorably known to the public as a poetical writer of marked originality and not a little imaginative force. "Kathrina" has not the unique nalities which gave a certain idyllie charm to his former pictures of rural life; it reminds the reader more frequently of other favorite English poets, now suggesting a flavor of Cowper and Wordsworth, and now a lingering reminiscence of Tennyson and perhaps of Browning. The coloring of the poem is too prevailingly somber for a cheerful taste, and in the earlier portions of it especially, the images which it presents to the fancy are almost of too gloomy a east for the purposes of art. Many of its descriptions of external nature recall the agreeable Impressions which are made on the lover of the picturesque by the scenery of the Connecticut Valley ; but the main interest of the story rests on the subjective history of an individual mind, foully dwelling on introspective details which might be deemed better adapted to the pages of a religious diary than to a work of creative imagination.

Soon after its commencement the poem introduces us to the charming queenly village of Northampton, throned in superb beauty, amid the sun-lit meadows, and crowned with jeweled homes and ancient forest trees, ruling a pleusant realm with benignant sway. Here was the birth-place of Paul, the here of the parrative, a person of many sorrows and excellent purpose, but who certainly fails to win the warmest sympathy of the reader by his melancholic confessions. The following passage shows us his early surroundings, with a hint of mysterious troubles in the future, and furnishes a not uninir specimen of the author's style of versification:

In an old bome, beneath an older elm—
A fond of weeplag greenery, that dribped
Its spray of rain and dew upon the root—
I opened eyes on life; and how return,
Among the visions of my early years,
Two so distinct that all the rost go dim;
My mother's pale, fond face and tearnil eyes,
Beat upon me in Love's absorbing trance,
From the low window where she watched my play;
And, after this, the wondrous elm, that seemed
To my young facey like an any bosk,
Posed by a single stem upon the earth,
And througed by instant matvels. There in Spring
I heard with poy file cheery blue bird's note;
Taere sang reloiding robins after rain;
And there within the emeral twinght, which
Defied the ind-day sun, from bough to bough—
A torch of downy flame—the oriole
Passed to his nest, to feed the censer-fires
Which Love had hi for Airs of Heaven to swing.
Fiere, too, through all the wein! September-eves
I heard the harsh, referant katydias
Rasp the inysterious silence. There I watched
The gint of stars, playing at hide-and-seek
Glend the swaving toling, till drawn
By tender hands to cintalhood's balmy rest.
My Mother and the clud. Too soon I hearned
The drey me hung, and o'er the widowed one
Who gave me birth, with broader boughs,
Haunted by sabler wings and sadder sounds,
A darker seadow than the nighty clin! Who pointed at me as I passed, or paused To gaze in signing only on my play;
From playmates who, forbidise to divalge. The knowledge they possess at, with childlish trick of indirection strove in vain to hide. Their avoid meaning in mamenaing phrase: From kisses which were pairful, from words Gentler than love's because compassionate;
From deep, unconscious sighs out of the heart Grar who loved me best, and from her tears. o pointed at me as I passed, or paused

The gloom that hung over the early life of Paul prompted him to dark questionings and secret doubts, until his faith was completely shipwrecked, and all the natural religion of his young heart was concentrated on his mother, whom he loved with passionate tenderness. He had no God, nor loyalty, nor affection for any being higher than herself. Even this beautiful relation was clouded by a sense of terrible mystery, which in a few years found a solution even more terrible than the anticipation. Meantime, the youth feels the stirrings of ambition, and resolves to seek for himself an intellectual career. In the midst of his studies, a soft vision of love spreads an unwonted glory over his path, and opens a new world of aspiration and joy to his desponding gaze. He first meets the idol of his soul in a country church, which suggests the description of a scene which has seldom been made the subject

The simple table underneath the deak
Was draped with linen, on whose snow was spread
The feast of love—the vases filled with wine,
The semanted bread and circling caps.
The venerable pastor had come down
From his high pulpit, and assumed the seat
Of presidence, and, with benignant eyes,
Sat smiling on his flock. The deacons all
Rose from their pews—four old, brown-handed men,
with frosty heir—and took the ancient chairs
Fint flanked the table. All the house was still,
Save here and there the rustle of a sitk
Or folding of a fan; and over all
Brooked the dove of peace. I had no part
In the fair speciacle, but I could feel
That it was beautiful and sweet as heaven.
When the old paster rose, with selemn mice. When the old paster rose, with solemn mien,
I looked to see the lady lift her head;
But still she bowed; and then I heard these words
"The person who units with its to-thy
"Will take her place before me in the aisle,
"To give her answer to our creed, and speak
"The pledges of our covenant."

Then first
I saw her face. With modest grace she rose,
Lifted her hat, and gave it to the hand
of a companion, and within the aisle
Stood out alone. My heart beat linck and fast
With vision of her perfect loveliness,
And apprehension of the heroism
That shone within her eyes, and made her act
A Christ-like sacrifice.

Of eyes of blue!
Of brow screen, enthroned in holy thought!
Of soft, brown sweeps of unit? Of shapely grace
Of touch along a grace of the work of the white! Why, in your rapt unconsciousness of me And all around you-in the presence-hall Of God and arcels-at the nearrage-feast Of Jesus and his chosen—did my eyes Profane the hour with other feast than yours? Theard the "You Believe" of the old creed
of puritan New-England; and I heard
The old "You Promise" of its covenant.
Her bow of reverent assent to all
The knotty dogmas, and her silent pledge
of faithfulness and fellowship, I saw.
These formularies were the frame of oak—
Gnarled, strongly carved, and swart with age and use—
Which held the lovely picture of my saint,
And showed her saintliness and beauty well,

And showed her saintiness and beauty well.

At close of the recital and response.
The pastor raised the plain, haptismal bowl,
And she, the maiden devotee, advanced
And knelt before him. Lifting then her eyes
To him and heaven, with look of earnest faith
And perfect consecration, she received
Upon her brow the water from his hand.
The trickling chrisin shone on her cheeks like tears,
The while he joined her lovely name with God's:

Still kneeling like a saint before a shrine.
She closed her eyes. Then lifting up toward heaven
His hands, the pastor prayed—prayed that her soul
Might be forever kept from stain of sin:
That Christ might live in her, and through her life
Shine into other souls; might give her strength
To master all tempration, and to keep
The vows that day assumed: might comfort her
In every sorrow, and, in death's dread hour,
Bear her in hopeful triumph to the rest
Prepared for those who leve him.

All this scene
I saw through blinding ters. The poetry
That like a soft aureola embraced
Within its cope those two contrasted forms;
The eager observation and the huse; the breathless spell
That regned through all the house; the breathless spell That reigned through all the house; the breathle of sweet solemnity and tender awe Which held all hearts, when she, the Beautiful, Received the sign of marriage to The Good, O'erwhelmed me, and I wept. Shall I confess That in the struggle to repress my tears And hold my swelling heart, I grudged her gift, And felt that, by the measure she had risen, Bhe had put space between herself and me, And quenched my hope I

She stood while courtesy
Of formal Christian welcome was bestowed;
Then straightway sought her seat, as though no eye4
But those of One unseen observed her steps.
I saw her taste the sacramental bread,
And touch the silver chalice to her lips;
And while she thought of Him, The Spotless One
Whose flesh and blood were symboled to her heart,
And worshiped in her thought, I sate and drank
Her virgin beauty—with what guilty sense
Of profanation:

The main interest of the poem now commences, and in a varied narrative we have the recital of a sincere human experience, describing the many-colored aspects of a literary life, and a succession of domestic incidents which are gracefully and often touchingly blended with the struggles of a public career. The descriptive passages of the poem, though forming the basis of its general movement, are made in a great degree subservient to the discussion of vital problems of religion, and art, and culture, which are managed by the author with commendable skill, showing profound earnestness of conviction, and frequent novelty and beauty of illustraand in a varied narrative we have the recital of a

tion. Although, in our opinion, the volume will not enhance the reputation which he gained by the unlooked for apparition of "Bitter Sweet," it indicates a higher order of intellectual endowments than are shown in his prose writings, and will be cherished as a welcome addition to their resources by the lovers of religious poetry.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

The Riverside Magazine, published by Hurd & Houghton, and Our Young Folks, published by Ticknor & Fields, well sustain their reputation as pleasant and valuable periodicals for young people. They are edited with care and skill, always presenting an attractive variety of contents, with a plenty of handsome illustrations, and a tasteful exterior.

The Eclectic for this month reproduces several unusually interesting articles from the English magazines, among which Mr. F. W. Newman's discussion of "Mar riage Laws" from Fraser, and the "Modern Spirit," also from Fraser, are important as illustrations of an advance ing phase of thought in Great Britain, and will amply re pay an attentive perusal. It was superflous to take Mr. Winwood Reade's "Gorilla as I Found Him" from Belgravia, as it has already been widely read in one of the New-York magazines, in which it appeared as an original

The Phrenological Journal presents its usual copious and attractive miscellany for popular reading. It abounds in brief, piquant suggestions and rapid sketches which to the mass of our busy population are of more account than all the labored disquisitions of the schools. Among the articles in this number which will command attention we may note the biography of Thomas Nast, "Murried, or Single," a lively description of some of the motives for matrimony, "How to Entertain Our Friends," pointing out some of the moth-spots in American society, and an excellent practical essay on "Formi

The Herald of Health has a wise essay on the uses of "Activity as a Means of Normal Development by Heary Ward Reccher, who, he it said to his credit, ha nothing in common with the lank, scrawny, soft-spoker clergymen who forget the care of the body in the cure of souls, and see no sin in the union of dyspensy and divisity, "The Curative Power of Mind" by Dr. G. H. Tay for, illustrates the rule of spirit over matter, and especially the influence of mental states on physical health. Dr. Snodgrass contributes a striking article on the effects of medicine on infant mortality, maintaining that the monstrons proportion of infant deaths is due, in a great degree, to the destructive medical practice of the allopathic school. Professor Browne continues his instructive papers on human physiology. Mrs. Gleason's" Letters to Ladies' gives an admirable exposition of the benefits of sleep though in the last line of page 176 she falls into an error of statement which indicates too great a want of care in a writer for the press. The paragraphs under the "Topics of the Month," entitled "Be thou Clean," are of more practical value than many of the pedantic volumes which fill the libraries.

The Northern Monthly, a magazine published in Newark by the New-Jersey State Literary Union reaches the sixth number of the first volume with the present issue. Though of comparatively recent date this blooming young periodical shows the signs of last life, and throws down its gauntlet in the crowded arena of its contemporaries with decided pluck, perhaps with a little andacity. Its contents are very unequal in point of merit, betraying a little friction in the machinery, and a want of the case and self-possession in the guiding hand which can come only from long practice. The number Minister to the French Court, and does justice to the fine qualities of that modest and high-minded statesman "The Smith Family," by Dr. Snedgrass, is a semi-histori amount to a matter of over twelve thousand in the city of New-York alone, and probably compose not less than half a million in the population of the United States. The personal sketch of the editor of The New-York Herald offers some criticisms of by no means a flattering character on the course and conduct of that journal, but makes an inexcusable display of the actalls of demestic life, which no provocation should expose to attack, even from the most embittered antagonist. Mr. James Parton has an article concluding a series on "Past Presidential Nominations," which we do not think is in his happiest vein, because it contains less of himself than most of his characteristic productions. Several steries and essays of no special mark complete the contents of the number.

The new number of The Catholic World commences the sixth volume of that ably conducted periodical, and gives a not uncommon sign of worldly prosperity by donning a fresh and handsome dress, although the old one was still perfectly decent, and capable of much longer substantial service. It is stated by the editor, the Rev. gained in the United States or Great Britain by any Catholic periodical of the same class,—a success which in our poor Protestant opinion is amply merited by the high degree of learning, great vivacity and energy of style-and a fairness and candor of discussion which is not always found among the writers of "the Church that is wrong." During his recent visit to Europe Father Hecker has made arrangements to secure contributions from some of the strongest pens both in England and Ireland, while a large space in the magazine will be de voted to the cream of the lending reviews in the French and German languages. The first article in this number, entitled "Rome and the World," is a vigorous protest against modern progressive ideas, stoutly maintaining the conclusion to which it asserts that "most thinking men of all civilized nations have come, or are rapidly coming, that there is no alternative between Rome and no religion." A translation of an essay by Mouseigneur Dupanloup on "Learned Women and Studious Women" gives a curious picture of some of the prominent features in French society, setting forth a lofty standard of femisine character, and urging women to cultivate the manly virtues, "to show themselves serious, thoughtful, firm, and courageous," in the face of a masculine generation who graft on their own habits the indifference, affectation, idleness, frivolity, and weakness which have been regarded as the peculiar characteristics of the female sex. "The Early Christian Schools and Scholars" does justice to the monastic teachers of the Christian Church, who were not only the custodians of the books which we now prize so much, but the conservators of art, science, and literature, and the discoverers of many of the useful inventions which are the boast of civilization. Mr. Thomas Carlyle gets some hard knocks from a plain spoken antagonist, apropos of his "Shooting Niagara." " An Old Guide to Good Manners" makes a racy applicaton of St. Clement's rules for Christian etiquette to modern customs. The poetry in this number is not as good as that in "Hours at Home," and it could not well

Harper publishes this month a paper which will be of sad interest to a large circle of readers, intended as the commencement of a series of articles by the lamented Thomas Francis Meagher, describing his experiences and observations in Montana. It was sent to the publisher of the magazine a short time before his death, and forms an apt illustration of his character as well as a lively record of his adventures. A very agree-able series may be found in the papers entitled "La Belle France; A Glimpse," by Miss Dinah Mulock ("that was") describing her travels in the interior of France, and giv ing many charming sketches of life and manners in localities not yet exhausted by our garrulous tourists. What

ing many charming sketches of life and manners in localities not yet exhausted by our garralous tourists. What a natural picture is this of a French provincial hotel:

We shall always recall kindly that hitle Caen hotel. Of course it had its defects. To British feet a wide expanse of polished flooring, slippery as glass, on which one has to walk like a cat in pattens, is not agreeable at first. Also, one prefers washing out of something bigger than a cream-jug and a pudding basin; and when, to the amazement of the femme-dechambre, we order a fire—which consists of two logs of rather green wood laid across two bars of iron on the open hearth—the result does not quite satisfy a shivering Briton. Still let us be cheerful—and French—for the nonce. So we make the best of everything, and go down to our first lable a hade a hade a hade a hade of the street. It is furnished with a horse-shoe table and plenty of mirrors. Everywhere we noticed, whatever clse may be deficient, one is sure to find in French hotels abrandance of mirrors and Ormolu clocks. At first the room is empty; but gradually come dropping in about a dozen French-nou. Not that they look like it; you might take them for stout, respectable Yorkshire squires, or Manchester indeed here I beg to mention that in all my wanderings through France I was never once annoyed by smoking, which appeared much less general than in England. Presently more goests appear—ladies, also, who hang up their bonnets on the peas behind and take their places unconcernedly at the table, as if it were their established custom. A few seem to know one another, and begin conversation; but mostly the table is very quiet, and of dinner.

A word here on these French dinners. I own, at first, they were a deer mystery. What could be the street.

farious, varied, delicately-cooked dishes-in which one as always wendering what was to come next, and who was made of when it did come. The domestic and cut are spirit began to have a secret admiration for the wa

"Toads" are the subject of one of the popular chapter on natural history, of which Harper has given so many excellent specimens. "My Wall Street Operation" is a piquant confession of a callow financier, and a variety of her stories are gangerly interspersed in the crevices of more substantial matter.

A new chapter of Professor W. S. Tyler's "Representative Cities" in Hours at Home, gives a graphic account of the ancient city of Alexandria, and the changes which it has undergone in the march of modern improvement. The "Health and Longevity of Brain Workers," by Dr. George M. Beard, presents some curious statistics with regard to the physical effects of intellectual labor, showing that constant activity of mind forms the most favorable condition for the attainment of old age. The writer adduces several remarkable facts in support of his opinion, which go to set aside the prevail lag notion that the work of the brain is injurious to health.

ing notion that the work of the brain is injurious to health.

It is true that many whose names stime brightest in the galaxy of the works's thinkers, walked all their lives in sorrow and pain, and sank into premature graves. But, on the other band, it is just as true that the logical cause of the suffering and early docease of these men is to be found, in most instances, both interi totellectual activity as authors so much as in their native feetbeleess of constitution, in their dissipated habits, or in their external circumstances. Many delicate, firely-strue guatures are irrestably impelled to authorship by the face of their genules, and, if such are domined to a life-long battle with the axe, surely their calling should not be bein responsible for their minorances. Some were themselves to death, others hasten it by overmore guess of the passions, and others for singly because nature does not allow them sufficient capital to sustain life; but very few die simply from over-exertion of the inhal.

No one will pretend that writing poetry killed Byron, though he did compose at mading at under the influence of gu and water. The diables grew early over the grave of Keals, not because of the somatch as of painful worly engandered by others' cruelty and his own errors. The exquisitely feminine spirit of Schiller did not desert its frail tabernacle before he was 48, though he worked terriby at irregular hours, under the stimulus of wine, and oftentimes under the most depressing circumstances, we can but feel that he was taken away in his prime, and yet he attained about the average age of mechanices, and there is every reason to believe that had he been measur-

thinger property is every reason to believe that had he been measur-obedient to the laws of hygiene he might have lived

c obedient to the hiws of hygiene he might have hive sty years longer.

In the other hand, contemplate what wonders of toll cell as of sufering have been endured by many an-swho have yet attained a good old age. Sir Walter it, overwhelmed with debt, louely through bereave-at, persistently writing and planning and he was t skily. Dante, fighting with poverty and with his a weaknesses, plunging into all mysteries and sciences threeseous years and ten; Edwards establishing a re-ation as a taccologian and publicapper that shall stand ever, while he was obliged to measure out his plain of according to the captiers of his delicate stomach; ing, working at his deak for twelve and even fifteen are a day, thing offer at a chaint to resume his fack.

ereise alone, for mechanics and laborers, who work even it is not due to the pure air they breathe, for many outof door laborers are much lower in the scale of longevity life, for the farmer, if freeholder, is ourdened with grave responsibilities and oppressed by weightler cares than much younger than he. Farmers are long-lived not only because of pure air, moderate exercise, and country quiet, but more especially because they can counteract the injurious effects of merely physical labor by varied died in Massachusetts, the average age was over sixty."

In our large cities also the best physical development

is found in the most highly favored classes as regards. material prosperity, and whose habitual pursuits demand constant activity of mind. Merchants and manufacturers live longer than artisans and laborers, but not so long as

strostics serves but to establish the rule. The number of really great men of history is comparatively so small that it is impossible to fully substantiate this theory by statistical facts, but if we take the record of biography from the earliest time to the present as our guize, it would seem to be very clear that intellectual glaots are capable of enderroons severe brain labor, with far better prospects of longevity, than men of mere occitainty ability. I have taken the pains to go through the cyclopedia, and to note down the ages of one hundred of the greatest men of instory, those who have created epochs, and have been the leaders of the world's thought in literature, art, science, and statesmanship, and I have found that the average age of these was much higher than that of literary and professional men generally; may, even much bigher than that of cleraymen, the longest livers of all. This list, which covers a period of many centuries, contains such names as Goothe, Coleridge, Lessing, Berniger, Wordsworth, Voltairé, Hume, Milton, Shakespeare, Dante, and Irving among men of letters; Raphael, Michael, Angelo, and Reynolds among painters; Malebranche, Locke, Llebintz, Kant, Hobbes, and Hamilton among mentern philosophers; and Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, Cleero, among the ancients; Harvey, Cavier, Buffon, Gallico, Humboldt, Newton, Jenner, and Faradayamong men of science; Napoleon, Marthorough, Washington, Metterolde, Richeine, Burke, Webster, Calboni, and Clay among warriors and statesmen; and Calvin, Luther, Knox, Butler, Paley, and Edwards among theologians. No one will deny that these and similar names fairly represent the giants of history.

General J. Grant Wilson contributes a sketch of Alex-

General J. Grant Wilson contributes a sketch of Alex ander Petoff, whom he rather whimsically styles "the Hungarian Burns," and there are readable articles on the "Madonna and Her Painters," "A Dinner with Count Bismarck," and "Japan." The poetry, as usual in this magazine, is below mediocrity.

The serial stories in the Galaxy occupy a large proportion of the present number. There is, beside, a lively, but somewhat superficial and affected, article by Eugene Benson, on "Paris and the Parisians;" ; capital sketch of military adventure, entitled "In the Enemy's Lines," by James Franklin Fitts; "Mexican Armies and Generals," by A. Conquest Clarke; and an instructive paper on "The Poor Whites of the South," by a Southern writer, Mr. E. B. Scabrook. The material con dition of this class of Southern society, as represented by

dation of this class of Southern society, as represented by Mr. Seabrook, was wretched in the extreme.

No statement of causes, however potent, nor any mere general description, could prepare the mind of one unaccustomed to the South for the reality of the condition of this people, as it was exhibited in those sections where this state of things existed in its fullest development. With exception of the few who were possessed of small tracts in their own right, they were to be found "squatting"—the vulgar phrase in ordinary use—upon portions of the estates of the wealthy, generally in the depths of the forests known as pine barrens, upon lands so sterile as not to attract the attention of the owner, or to repay the expense of reciaining them. Their scanty subsistence was carned by the cultivation of small patches of cora, potatoes, and other vegetables, and by the produce of herds of cattle, which grazed upon the uninclosed tracts so usual at the South. Their habitations were uncomfortable structures, built principally of logs, not at all superior, in many cases, to the wretched hovels of the poorer class of the peasantry of Ireland. Many of these tenements were so small as to contain no more than two, and sometimes but a single apartment, within the narrow limits of whose crazy walls whole families, men and women, indiscriminately, were to be found crowded together. The appearance of these people accorded with their miserable condition. Ignorance and vice stamped their features with a brutal and forbidding aspect; the poverty and insufficiency of their food, and the unconfortable mode of their life, added to the effects of an unhealthy climate, rendered them, with hardly an exception, lean in person and pailid in complexion; while a proverbial uncleanliness and the raggedness oftheir attire completed the revolting traits of the unhappy picture. Nothing could possibly be more cheerless to the eye than one of these little settlements amid the dreary landscape of the pine barrens, the sickly vegetation upon the st Mr. Seabrook, was wretched in the extreme.

the rank and file of the Rebel army during the war, was truly appalling.

It is but natural to expect that vice should flourish and abundantly produce its deadly fruit in the favorable soil of natures so cursed by unpropitious circumstances. The whole tener of this discourse forbids the idea of anything invidous in its aim, but the full truth with regard to this particular feature of the subject is so appalling that some preface is necessary, as well to allay incredulity as to remove that odium which the fidehity of such a description

must inevitably excite. It is only necessary to notice the darker traits of the picture. The atter absence of the sentiment of homesty amoust them was shown in the universal disposition to petty theft, and in the continued seraes of robberies and depredations, by which they unconstitutely made reprisal upon their richer neighbors for the benefits which the latter enjoyed at so fatal a cost to them. The records of the courts showed am astonishing frequency of of those flagrant crimes which are more apt to fall under the contemplation and the penalty of the haw, such as marder in all of its degrees, even including forms to which the histories of the human heart are opnosed, as of parents by children, or children by their parents. That higher spirit which seems native to the inhabitants of warmer climes, and which was displayed in the case of the planters in a traditional valor and a chivalrous sensitiveness to highry or insult, declined with this class into a prevaling ferceity, which too often was evinced in the most signal instances of violence and out rage. Their personal encounters, prowess in which was almost the sole edject of their pride and ambation, left their traces in the hideous disfigurement of many a rufficulty constenance; and cases of nurder have been known, so marked by wantonness, that juries hesitated to convict, almost willing to believe that the utter absence of any motive must of haself have proved the Insanity of wretches who seemed merely to have obeyed the wicked captree of a savage disposition. A promisemous of virtue, or to a feeling of modesty; and the history of many localities was disgraced by antances of the grossest and most revolting incest. To complete the melancholy partraiture, that must be added which enhanced all their vicious propensities, the almost universal prevalence of intemperance to a degree which knew no limits or restrain executing from the inefficiency of their means. Strict justice demands the reminder that these statem its were but true, or certainly not to the s must inevitably excite. It is only necessary to notice the

Of the effects of the political revolution on this class, Mr. Seabrook takes an encouraging view, perhaps more so, than would seem to be justified by the circumstance

of the case.

The abelition of Slavery will present to the "poor whites" opportunities of obtaining those employments for which they are fixed by present capacity. The opportunity will breed the halot of industry and the desire of progress, industry will creat thrift, and thrift will result granually in mental and meral improvement. These intinuces will all in turn react upon each other, and the impulse thus imparted will lift them undoubtedly above their past abasement. The developments of the last two years have been fully correlocative of this view. Already their services are, for the first time, in general demand, and simultaneously all over the country many of them have been taken into employment. They are recovering the place from which too long they have been driven, and this point once reached, they will stretch upward from it to higher aims and better attainments. In the mean time the steady decadence of the higher class will bring the two nearer together, and eventually society will be weighed into a more compact and homogeneous mass, offering to all individuals equal privileges and the same of of the case. weided into a more compact and homogeneous mass, offering to all individuals equal privileges and the same rewards. This view offers an alleviation to the decline of the planters. The depth to winch they would have fallen before, if they fell at all, will no longer exist; and their hundliation will be stared perhaps upon some middle plane, where they will commingle with the rising masses of the other people in the establishment of that substantial yeomany, which are at once the pride and enief support of all modern nations. The phrase "sinking among the squatters," which was formerly in general macto express the deciring fortunes of a falling family, will lose its dismal significance, and the "squatter" himself will disappear as a type from the face of the land.

The body of this number winds up with a sensible article by Professor Biot on "American Cookery," in which

cle by Professor Elet on "American Cookery," in which | Flight of the Goddess" happily describes the transition the famous culturary Professor deserve good heed, not by esque poems, he need not seek to woo the Muse by exby their long suffering victims whose health is ruined by their ostentations and deceptive bills of fare, and whose purses are depleted by their insolent and unserupulous

The article of chief popular interest in the new number of The Atlantie is Mr. Porton's paper on "In, ternational Copyright," which subject he treats with his pscullar sagacity of perception, and sparkling nimble the attention of the reader by his nevelty and vivacity of statement and illustration. In the course of his discus-sion, he makes free use of the experience of several of our most prominent authors and publishers, indulging largenauce to the trivial gossip which nowadays figures so disgustingly in some of the second rate journals of the day. He thus descapts, for instance, on the influence of Mrs. Stowe, and her world-renowned

Stowe, and her world-renowned

If it is impossible to measure the political effect of this work, we may at least ascert that it gave a thrilling pleasure, too, and one of many hours' duration. We may also say that, while enjoying that long delight, each of those ten millions was made to see, with more or less clearness, the great truth that man is not fit to be trusted with arbitrary power over his feilow. The person who afforded this great pleasure, and who brought home this fundamental truth to so many minds, was Harriet Beecher Stave of Harrierd, in the State of Connecticnt, where she keeps house, educates her children, has a book inforded this great pleasure, and who minds, was Harriet fundamental truth to so many minds, was Harriet Boecher Stave of Hartford, in the State of Connectiont, where she keeps house, educates her children, has a book at the greeery, and invites her friends to tea. To that American woman every person on earth who read "Unele Tone's Cabin" incurred a personal obligation. Every individual who became possessed of a copy of the book, and every one who saw the story played in a theater was bound, in natural justice, to pay money to her for service rendered, unless she expressly and formally reliaquished her right,—which she has never done. What can be clearer than this? Mrs. Showe in the exercise of her vocation, the vocation by when she lives, performs a professional service to ten millions of people. The service is great and lassing. The work done is satisfactory to the customer. What can annul the obligation resting upon each to render his partion of an equivalent except the consent of the authoress "first had and obtained!" If Mrs. Show, instead of creating for our death and instruction a glorious work of firstion, had contract it her fine powers to the point of inventing a univerneker or a neatch-safe, a redling pin or a needle-threader, every individual purclinier could have been compelled to pay money for the use of her ingenuity, and everybody would have thought it the most natural and proper thing in the world so to do. There are lifty American inventions now in use in Europe from which the inventors derive revenue. Receive!—not a sum of money which, once spent, is gone forever, but that most solid and respectable of material blessings, a sum per annum! Thus we reward those who light our matches. It is other wise that we compensate those that kindle our souls.

The matter is placed in a striking light by Mr. Parton's representations in regard to the inadequate remuneration

representations in regard to the inadequate remuneration of standard American works, without the protection of an international copyright. No well executed work involving original research, he maintains, can pay expenses unless the author is sustained in his right to the market of the world. In proof of this, a case in point is furnished by the example of the admirable historian of the Dutch Republic, our emineut countryman,

of the world. In proof of this, a case in point is furnished by the example of the admirable historian of the Dutch Republic, our eminent countryman.

J. L. MOTLEY.

Now, with regard to Mr. Modley, whose five massive volumes of Dutch History are addressed to the educated class of all nations, before that author could write the Brst sentence of his work he must have been familiar with six languages. English, Latin, Dutch, French, German, and Spanish, beside possessing that general knowledge of history, literature, and science which constitutes what is called culture. He must also have spent five laborious years in gaining an intimate knowledge of his sudget, in the course of which he must have traveled in more than one country, and expended large sums in the purchase of books and documents, and for copies of manuscripts. Living in the cleap capitals of Continental Europe, and managing his affairs with economy, he may have accomplished his preparatory studies at an expenditure of ten thousand dollars—two thousand dollars a year. The volumes contain in all about three thousand five hundred large pages. At two pages a day, which would be very rapid work, and probably twice as fast as he did work, he could have executed the live volumes, and got them through the prees (a year's hard labor in itself), in seven years. Here are twelve years hard labor in the lip, in seven years. Here are twelve years and twinty-four thousand dollars; but we choose to estimate the work at its necessary cost. Two other items must be also considered: 1. The talents of the author, which, employed in another profession, would have brought large returns in money and honor; 2. The fintense and exhausting nature of the labor. The production of a work which demands strict fidelity to truth, as well as excellence in composition—which obliges the author, which, employed in a nother profession, would have brought large returns in money and honor; 2. The fintense and exhausting nature of the latth of the history which, employed in an agreeable and

sand dollars, which is four thousand dollars less than it cost him.

But Mr. Motley's work is of universal interest. It does not concern the people of the United States any more than it does the people of Engiand, France, and Germany, nor as much as it does the people of Spain and Holland. Wherever, in the whole world, there is an intelligent, educated human being, there is a person who would like to read and possess Motley's Histories, which relate events of undying interest to all the few in every land who are capable of comprehending their significance. Give this author the market of the world, and he is compensated for his labor. Deny him this right, and it is impossible he should be. England buys a greater number of fifteen-dollar books than the United States, because, in England.

rich men are generally educated men, and in the United States the class who most want such books cannot buy them. Our clergy are poor; our students are generally poor; our lawyers and doctors are not rich, as a class; our professors and schoolmasters are generally very poor; our men of business, as a class, read little but the daily papers; and our men of lebarre are too few to be of any account. Nor have we yet that universal system of town and village self-sustaining libraries, of which will, by and by, abundantly atome for the ignorance and indifference of the rich, and make the best market for books the world has ever seen. England would readily "take" 10,000 copies of a three guinea book of first-rate merit and universal interest. A French translation of the same would self 5,000 in France, and, probably, 3,000 more in other Continental countries. A German translation would place it within the reach of an ations would become possessors of the work. Or, in other words, an International Copyright would multiply it the games of an author like Mr. Motley by three, possibly by four. 20,000,32=0,000.

The following paragraph presents a well deserved testimony (which we have no doubt every writer of large experience with the class described will cheerfully corroborate) to the honor and fair dealing of

roborate) to the honor and fair dealing of
THE AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

It is the grossest injustice to hold American publishers
responsible for the system of ill-regulated plunder which
they have inherited, and which injures them more immediately and palpably than any other class, excepting
alone the class producing the commodity in which they
deal. There are no business men more honorable or
more generous than the publishers of the United
States, and especially honorable and considerate
are they toward authors. The relation usually
existing between author and publisher in the United
States is that of a warm and lasting friendship,—such as
that which subsisted for so many years between Irving
and Putnam, and which now animates and dignifies the
intercourse between the literary men of New-England
and Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, and which gathers in the
well-known room of the Harpers a host of writers who
are attached friends of the "House." The relation, too,
is one of a singular mutual trustfelness. The author receives his semi-annual account from the publisher with
as absolute a faith in its correctness as though he had
hinself counted the volumes sold; and the publisher consigns the manuscript of the established author to the
printer almost without opening it, confident that, whether
it succeeds or falls, the author has done his best. We
have heard of instances in which a publisher had serious
cause of companying against an author, but never have we printer almost without opening it, confident that, whether it succeeds or fails, the author has done his best. We have heard of instances in which a publisher had serious eases of complaint against an author, but never have we know a nutbor to be intentionally wronged by a publisher. We have known a publisher, in the midst of the ruin of his house, to make it one of the first objects of his case to save authors from loss, or make their inevitable losses less. How common, teo, it is in the trade for a publisher to go beyond the letter of his bond, and, after publishing five books without profit, to give the author of the successful sixth more than the stipmlated price! Let every one speak of the market as he finds it. For our part, after fifteen years of almost daily intercourse with publishers, we have no recollections of them that are not agreeable, and can call to mind so transaction in which they did not show themselves to be men of honor as much as men of business. We have not the least doubt that Mr. Peterson houestly thought he had acquired a right, by fair purchase, to sell the property of Charles Dickens in the United States as long as he should continue in business, and then to dispose of that right to his successor. We are equally confident that Messrs. Harper felt themselves completely justified in endeavoring to crush the Diamond Edition of Thackeray. All this chaos and uncertainty, all these fends and emittee, have one and the same cause,—inc existence in the world of a kind of property which is at once the most precious, the easiest stolen, and the worst protected.

Among the contents of this number Mr. Whipple's

Among the contents of this number Mr. Whipple's subtle and comprehensive criticism on Ben Jonson will be read with pleasure, and so will Mr. H. T. Tuckerman's appreciative estimate of the writings of Adolphus Trollope, and Mr. Bayard Taylor's account of a journey in Spain. Mr. T. B. Aldrich's musical stanzas entitled "The from a vague Bohemian life to that of a staid and solid Restonian, and the fatal efforts of the same on the imagination of the poet. His verses, however, give the their wholesome and elegant preparation. The views of hie to his doctrine. So long as he can write such picturour grasping hotel Amphytrions whose sleek indifference | changing his pleasant surroundings for old clothes and

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111. Members of the Cabinet.

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First Session 40th Congress.

And Claimants of Seats Therein. IV. Votes on Political Bills and Resolutions.
V. Reconstruction Measures of 39th and 40th Congresses.

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" Test Oatha.
" Minimalphi Injunction Case.

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VIII-The Civil Service of the United States.
IX-Setices and Criticisms. There are four articles in this number which all should read, namely, those on the had treatment of the Jews and the still worse treatment of Dante's "Divina Commedia" by certain of his translators; also these on Law-

ers and on the Jesuits. Insurance quachery receives due attention is the proper department.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WASHINGTON S. WHEELWRIGHT, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRIPTON.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WASHINGTON S. WHEELWRIGHT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1997.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
S12 law2wTh

LN THE DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—In the matter of HENRY GILES, Bankempt.—TO WINDM IT MAY CONCENT.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as

Assignce of

HENRY GILES

of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of New
York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrapt upon his own
petition by the District Court of said district.—Bated New York, 5th day
of September, A. D., 1867.

No. 137 Brandway, New York City.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES for the Southern District of Nor-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. GRIFFIN. Bankrapt. In Embrayter. J.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The understand hereby gives notice of his appoint-

MAY CONCILENT. The marks for ment as Assignee of the exists of GRIFPIN

IOHN J. GRIFPIN

of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said District, and who has been adjudged Gackr at, upon his own poststion by the District Court of said District.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 19th day of September, A. D. 197.

No. 137 Broadway, and No. 306 West Twenty-second-st., New-York City.

MAY CONDERN. The undersigned hereby gives solice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES H. McINTYRE of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bonkrupt upon bis own petition by the District Court of said instruct.—Instead at New York, the 17th day of September, A. D., 197, J. No. SRIG WICK, Assignee, law-3w Th-S12.

In the DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES for the Southern Bistrict of New-York In Bankrapter, in the matter of ISRAEL RITTERMAN, bankrapt, TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The undersigned hereby gives section of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of ISRAEL RITTERMAN.

of the City of New York, in the County and State of New-York, in said District, and who has been addeded a bankrapt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Bated at New-York, the leth day of September, A. D. 1867.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 131 Broadway, New-York City.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 157 Broadway, New-York City.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York,—In Bankrupter, In the sauther of DAVID W. STANSBURY, Backrapt. TO WITOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersagneed hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DAVID W. STANSBURY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District and who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated as New-York, the lith day of September, A. D. 1897.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bunkrupter,

A STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bunkrupter, in the matter of CHARLES C. TYLER, Bankrupt, TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereist gives notice of his appoint-

MAY CONCERN: The unarrughed nerest gives some of all appearance of all appearance of CHARLES C. TYLER of New York City, in the Countried New York and State of New-York, within said District; and who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon him own Petition, by the District Court of said bistrict—Dated at New York, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1957.

No. 137 Broadwar, New York City.

No. 137 Broadwar, New York City.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT of NEW-YORK, in the matter of NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO PSTROLEUM Co. of New-York, Bankrupt,—UN BANKRUPTCY,—TO WHIGH IT MAY CONCRED. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment essesting of New-York and Chicago Petroleum Co. of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjusted a bankrupt apon in own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York, the 18th day of Sentender, A. D. 1807. September, A. D. 1987.
J. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, No. 29 Pine st., New-York City.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assigner, No. 20 Pine st., New-York City.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED attacks for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT'S REW-YORK.—In the matter of HENRY P. DEVOR, Bankrupt.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assigner of Henry Devoe of the City of New-York, in the Courts of New-York, and State of New-York, within sold District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of and District. Bated New-York, Bin day of September, A. D. 187.

J. M. ANDRUSS, Assigner, No. 30 Pinesat, New-York City.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT of NEW-YORK.—In the matter of HENRY F. SIMMONS, Bankrupt. [In Bankruptey.] TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The understance hereby gives notice of the appointment as the assigner of HENRY F. SIMMONS of New-York, within side District who has been adjudged a Bankrupt spon his own petition by the

City, in the County of New York and the State of Avew-York, within as District who has been adjunged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by t District Centr of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day September, A. D. 1887. J. M. ANDRUSS, 39 Pine at., New-York City,

District Court of said District.—Bates at New York, the Min any of September, A. D. 1877. J. M. ANDRUSS, 39 Fine st., New York City.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED

IN STATES for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT of NEW-YORK.—In the matter of EDWARD N. EBBETTS, h. Bankrupt—In Bankrupter, Hefore Issiah T. Williams, Register. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCRNY.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of ints appointment as assignee of ROWARD N. EBBETTS, h. of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York within said district, who has been adulaged a bankrupt, appoin his own petition, by this District Court of Said. District.—Dated at New York the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867.

ALNEET SMITH, Assignee, S25 lawbwTh

IN the DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED

STATES for the SOUTHERN DISTRICT of NEW-YORK.—In the matter of MAX MAYER, Bankrupt.—In Backrupter. Before HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereing gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Max Mayer of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated as New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1877.

NOTICE of APPOINTMENT of ASSIGNEE.

NOTICE of APPOINTMENT of ASSIGNEE.

In Bankruptey.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the sixth day of September, A. D., 1807.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EDWARD ELLER.

of Hudson City in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been emagged in the mercarcile beariness for six months next immediately preceding the Sing of his Perlition in Bankruptery, at the City of New-York, in the Sauthern District of New-York, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt mon his own petition by tide District Ceart of said District.—Dated, New-York, September 17th, A. D., 1887.

SECONGER W. SKELLEN, Assignee, September 17th, A. D., 1887.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—Southern District of New-York, s. At the City of New-York, the lith day of September, A. D. 1862. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the City of New-York, within and district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated New-York, Sept. 11, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE-That on the THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the twenty-dist day of September, A. D. 1667, a Warrant in Bankrupter, was issued against the Estate of RICHAID J. GARRET TSON of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York, who have been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own Petition; that the partment of any Petets and Delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the Transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to Choose one or more Assignees of his feather will be held at a Court of Bankruptey, to be holden at No. 33 Nassan-st., in the City of New York, before bilgar Ketchum, Register, on the minth day of October, A. D. 1867, at twelve of clock m.—Sept. 25, 1867.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE-That on the THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the twenty-foorth day of September, A 10 1867, a Warrant in Bankraptey was issued against the Estate of BENJAMIN S. PROCTER of the City of New-York, in the County of New York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a Bankrapt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debta and delicery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transler of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the axid bankrapt, to prove their debta, and to choose one or more assignces of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankraptey, to be holden at No. 101 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wider Allen, Register, on the twenty-second day of October, A. B. 1807, at twelve o'clock m.—Dated Sept. 26, 1967.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE-That on the HIS. TO GEVE. NOTICE.—That On the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1867. a Warrant in Baukrupter was issued against the Estate of DAVID P. WINN, of the City of Brooklyn, in the Count of Kings, and State of New York, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own Perlinor; that the nayment of any Dects and Delivery of a ny Property Informing to such tankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the Transfer of any Property be him, are forbidden be Law: that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Delsis, and to Chouse one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankrupter, to be holden at No. 83 Nassausst., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchinin, Register, on the twenty-lifth day of October, A. b. 1865, at 12 o'clock mesently 1965, 1965, as Messenger Sout here District of New-York.